


**BEXHILL**

**Urban District Council**

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**Medical Officer's Report**

**1901**



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**To the Chairman and Members of the  
Bexhill Urban District Council.**

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Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in again submitting to you my Annual Report, and acknowledging with thanks the support accorded to your Sanitary Officers by the Members of the Sanitary Committee.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

OSWALD OSBORNE.

## POPULATION.

The area of the district is about 8,015 acres.

The number of inhabited houses at the end of the year was 2,308 an increase of 64 during the year.

There were 118 newly erected houses certified as fit for occupation and 79 are in course of erection, including the three new Railway Stations and another large Hotel; also new Coast Guard and Police Stations. Three Estates on the North, West and East of the town are being laid out for building purposes.

Egerton Park has been acquired by the Council and will be laid out as a public pleasure ground in due course.

The population of the district according to the census returns of this year is 12,210. (Males, 5,152; Females, 7,061). As will be seen from the appended table the estimated population of last year was slightly in excess of this, but not enough to make much error in the various returns calculated therefrom.

The following table shows the rate of increase in the population since the census year 1881.

Year	1881	1891	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
	<i>census</i>	<i>census</i>								<i>census</i>
Pop.	2452	5026	6770	7105	8150	8910	11250	12000	12340	12210

## VITAL STATISTICS.

### BIRTHS.

There were 306 births registered during the year, 156 Male and 150 Female. Of these 16 were illegitimate, a proportion of 52·27 to 1000 births, which is a high rate compared with the average proportion of 45 to 1000 of England and Wales during recent years. The birth rate works out at 25·06 per 1000, that for the whole of England and Wales being 28·5 per 1000 and 27·2 for the rural districts of the kingdom.

Year.	No. of Births	Male	Female	BEXHILL.	England and Wales.
				Birth Rate per 1,000	
1894	183	81	102	27·03	29·6
1895	173	84	89	24·00	30·3
1896	192	97	95	23·5	29·7
1897	218	109	109	24·16	29·7
1898	253	135	118	22·49	29·4
1899	265	119	146	22·08	29·3
1900	307	152	155	24·17	28·9
1901	306	156	150	25·06	28·5

## DEATHS

There were 153 deaths in the district this year. Of this number 72 were males and 81 females. The death rate for the year is 12·53 per 1000. By deducting the death of temporary residents and those due to accidents as follows :

Deaths in Nazareth House	8
„ Metropolitan Convalescent Home	4
„ Oxford House	1
„ by Accident, &c.	3
„ of Visitors	10

The corrected death rate is 10·40 per 1000

That for England & Wales being 16·00 „ „

„ Rural „ „ 15·7 „ „

„ 33 Great Towns „ 18·6 „ „

„ 67 Smaller „ „ 17·1 „ „

Year.	No. of Deaths.	Death rate	Corrected Death rate.	Death Rate of England and Wales.
1894	78	11·52	9·89	16·6
1895	113	15·8	14·07	18·7
1896	106	13·00	11·5	17·1
1897	97	10·88	9·98	17·4
1898	129	11·46	10·22	17·6
1899	143	11·91	11·00	18·3
1900	151	12·23	10·12	18·3
1901	153	12·53	10·40	16·0

## INFANTILE MORTALITY.

There were 32 deaths of infants under one year of age (of which number two were illegitimate) making an Infantile death rate of 104·57 per 1000 births. That for England and Wales being 151 per 1000 births. Eight of these deaths were due to premature birth, the infants living only for a few hours, and in one case a few minutes only, so that the mortality due to sickness is low.

## OLD AGE.

Twenty-three persons attained the age of 80 years and over, the eldest being 94 years, and fourteen others reached ages between 70 and 80. Of these 12 were registered as being directly due to the effects of old age.

## PHTHISIS.

There were 11 deaths from Phthisis, 2 being those of visitors, giving a death rate from this cause among the Residents of 73 per 1,000 which is the same as last year.

Six deaths attributed to other Tuberculous diseases.

## ACCIDENTS.

There were 2 fatal accidents during the year and one case of suicide from taking Prussic Acid. One of the cases was that of a gentleman who fell from a ladder, receiving injuries that proved fatal, and the other was that of a boy who was killed by a bucket of mortar falling on his head owing to its becoming detached from the tackle above.

## INQUESTS.

were held on the above three cases.



# Ages at Death.

## Sex.

Causes of Death in  
Bexhill  
during the Year 1901.

Causes of Death in Bexhill during the Year 1901.	Total Deaths	Sex.		Ages at Death.														75 & up											
		Male	Female	0-1		1-5		5-10		10-15		15-20		20-25		25-35		35-45		45-55		55-65		65-75		M	F		
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				
Small Pox ...	1	1		...	1																								
Measles ...	2	1	1	1	1																								
Whooping Cough ...	1		1																										
Typhoid Fever ...	7	4	3	3	1																						1		
Diarrhoea ...	3	2	1	...	1	...	1	1																					
Diphtheria ...																													
Scarlet Fever ...																													
Puerperal Fever ...																													
Erysipelas ...																													
Other Septic Diseases ...	1	1																									1		
Influenza ...	2	...		2																									
Phthisis ...	11	9											1	...	3	1	...	2	1	2	1								
Other tubercular diseases ...	6	4	2	...	...	1	1																				1		
Cancer ...	7	3	4																										
Alcoholism ...	1		1																										
Rheumatism ...	1		1																										
Nervous Diseases, excluding Convulsions ...	18	10	8	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	4	3	...	2		
Convulsions ...	1	3	1	2	1	1																							
Circulatory Diseases ...	15	2	13			1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	...	2			
Respiratory ...	30	13	17	1	2	3	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	3	1	4	5	4		
Croup... ..	1		1			1																							
Digestive Diseases... ..	9	3	6	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1			
Urinary ...	7	5	2														1	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1		
Uterus and Ovaries, of Premature Birth ...	8	3	5	3	5																								
Atrophy and low vitality... ..	2	1	1	1	1																								
Old Age ...	12	4	8																										
Child Birth ...	1		1																										
Accident or Violence ...	3	3																											
Total ...	153	72	81	14	18	7	6	3	5	...	2	1	...	5	...	2	3	9	2	1	...	8	5	7	11	7	11	9	18

## DEATHS FROM ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

Fourteen deaths occurred from Zymotic diseases:—

Diarrhœa...	...	...	...	7
Enteric Fever ...	...	...	...	1
Diphtheria	...	...	...	3
Measles	...	...	...	1
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	2

These give a Zymotic death rate of 1·14 per 1,000, that for England and Wales being 2·05 per 1,000.

Zymotic death rate for the last 8 years.

1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
0·73	0·70	0·98	1·23	1·06	1·5	1·21	1·14

### INFLUENZA.

There were two deaths from this disease, both being young children.

### INFANTILE DIARRHOEA.

The number of deaths due to this complaint is less than last year being 7 against 12. Six were of children under one year of age.

### WHOOPIING COUGH.

This complaint was very prevalent towards the close of the year and two deaths were caused by it.

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The Infectious Diseases Prevention Act, 1890, and the Infectious Diseases Notification Act, 1889, have both been adopted in Bexhill. Measles and Rotheln were added to the list of notifiable diseases in 1892. During the year 181 cases of infectious disease were notified.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Cases Notified in Whole District.						
	At all Ages	At Ages—Years.					
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	65 and upwards
Small-pox ... ..							
Cholera ... ..							
Diphtheria .. ...	32	1	8	11	4	8	
Membranous croup							
Erysipelas ... ..						4	
Scarlet fever ... ..	20		2	10	5	3	
Typhus fever ... ..							
Enteric fever ... ..	4			1	1	2	
Relapsing fever ... ..							
Continued fever ... ..							
Puerpral fever ... ..	1					1	
Plague ... ..							
Measles ... ..	71	5	41	29	1		
Rotheln ... ..	39		18	22	3	1	
Total ... ..	181	6	69	73	14	19	

\* 10 of these cases were notified by parents. No medical man called in.

The following table shows the number of cases of infectious disease notified for the past four years :—

	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
Scarlet Fever ...	26	12	21	2	20
Diphtheria ...	32	9	8	32	32
Measles ...	6	201	44	89	76
Rotheln ...	1	11	1	2	44
Typhoid Fever ...	5	9	2	3	4
Puerperal Fever	—	3	—	1	1
Erysipelas ...	8	5	3	0	4
Total ...	78	250	79	129	181

### DIPHTHERIA.

The cases occurred sporadically over the district. A series of 6 cases occurred in Sidley during the month of August, five persons in one family being attacked. It seems to have been started from one of the children who developed the complaint after playing in a privy and stirring up the contents with a stick.

Another series of eight cases took place among the scholars of St. Barnabas Infant School, probably originating from a child who

contracted the complaint in a house where the drainage was found to be defective, some of the contents of the soil-pipe having at some time or another found their way under the floor of the kitchen.

The Little Common district has been practically free from infectious disease this year, only two cases of Diphtheria having been reported as being contracted in that village.

As one means of preventing this complaint and others such as Phthisis, I would advise that the Bye-law requiring the site of buildings that are erected in damp lowlying situations, to be covered with concrete, should be strictly enforced.

#### SCARLET FEVER.

The cases were scattered over the district during the last six months of the year. Three were undoubtedly imported into the town and the disease was carried by the woman who nursed one of these to a lodger in her house, beyond these cases and a series of three others where there was a history of personal infection, there was no connection between the other cases

except where members of the same family were attacked. With the exception of two cases they were all of a mild type. Three were removed to the Huts, as proper isolation could not be carried out in the houses in which the cases occurred.

### **TYPHOID FEVER.**

Four cases of this complaint were notified during the year. One patient had received and eaten articles of food from a town where several cases had occurred, and in the absence of any discoverable local cause the disease was evidently contracted in that way. This case had a fatal issue. One case occurred in Sidley in a house where the drainage was defective and the water from the well was found on analysis to be grossly polluted with sewage. The well has been closed and the town water laid on to the premises. Another case was in all probability due to drinking contaminated water on the workings of the new railway as the men used to run the water into holes in the ground and then bail it out for drinking purposes.

These two cases were removed to the East Sussex Hospital at Hastings. The other case was at Nazareth House and of which I could not discover the origin.

### MEASLES.

The outbreak at Sidley which began in the latter part of 1900, continued until the beginning of February and accounts for about 50 of the cases notified.

The schools were kept closed for three weeks after the Xmas holidays.

The other cases occurred in groups of two or three during the rest of the year.

### ROTHERN.

Most of the cases were due to an outbreak in two of the private schools in February and March. The first case occurred in a family after a visit to London but with no history of any known exposure to infection; two members of this family were attacked and one of them attended a lecture at one of the private schools during the infective period, and 10 days after one of the pupils of this school developed the complaint, and 13 days after, another case occurred, and 13 days after that 20 other cases were notified on the same day. Another series of 4 cases took place in a family where one member had had tea with, and played on the same violin as a boy who next day failed with the disorder and died.



## ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

Two cases that were unable to be isolated in their own homes, and an employe at one of the Hotels, were treated in the Berthon Huts, which were occupied from the 21st of June to the 22nd of October.

The following is a summary of the expenses incurred :—

Nursing ... ..	75	1	10
Tradesmen ... ..	45	6	4
Invoice account ...	8	2	11
Coal, disinfectants, etc.			
Wages (Surveyor's Man (Carting Water, Cleansing, etc.)	6	3	1
	<hr/>		
	£134	14	2
	<hr/>		

The Local Government Board having approved of the site at Clinch Green, selected by the Local Sanitary Authority, for the erection of an Infectious Disease Hospital, the Council advertised for designs for a hospital to be erected there, in reply to which sixty-eight sets of plans were sent in of which two were selected, and now I trust the town will soon



have this much needed building added to its other advantages.

A disinfecter is very badly needed in the district as at present infected bedding, clothing, etc., is unable to be properly disinfected, the fumigation with sulphur having in the majority of cases to suffice although in bad cases the bedding, etc., has been destroyed and new supplied to replace it.

The following are the articles that were destroyed during the year.

3 mattresses.

2 palliasses.

1 bolster.

4 pillows.

## WATER SUPPLY.

The Water supplied to the town by the Bexhill Gas and Water Company from springs at Buckholt and a well at Sweet Willow Wood was, according to the chemical analysis, satisfactorily pure, although on several occasions it has been slightly turbid when draw from the mains.

ANALYTICAL LABORATORY,  
17, Great Tower Street,  
London, E.C., 14th February, 1901.

Ref. No. 254.

**Result of Analysis of a sample of Water** received from the Bexhill District Council on the 9th inst. Sealed plain wax, marked from Hydrant in Sackville Road.

	Grains per Gallon.
Total Dissolved Matter ... ..	19.88
Loss on Incineration of Residue ...	1.12
Chlorine in Chlorides ... ..	3.80
(Equal to Chloride of Sodium) ...	6.26
Nitrogen in Nitrates ... ..	inappreciable
(Equal to Nitric Acid) ... ..	—
Free (actual or saline) Ammonia ...	traces
Albuminoid (organic) Ammonia ...	.001
Oxygen absorbed by Oxidisable Organic Matter, etc., from a solution of Per- manganate of Potash at a temperature of 80° Fahrenheit—	
In 15 minutes ... ..	.005
In 4 hours ... ..	.019
Phosphoric Acid ... ..	traces
Appearance in 2 ft. Tube ... ..	turbid

This water is somewhat turbid from the presence of particles of suspended matter, but its purity for drinking purposes leaves nothing to be desired.

BERNARD DYER.

## ANALYTICAL LABORATORY,

17, Great Tower Street,

London, E.C., 15th July, 1901.

Ref. No. 1220.

**Result of Analysis of a Sample of Water**, received from the Bexhill Urban District Council, on the 10th inst. Sealed an impression, marked Town Supply-Hydrant at the south end of Sackville Road.

	Grains per Gallon.
Total Dissolved Matter ... ..	17.36
Loss on Incineration of Residue ...	.84
Chlorine in Chlorides ... ..	3.90
(Equal to Chloride of Sodium) ...	6.43
Nitrogen in Nitrates ... ..	.02
(Equal to Nitric Acid) ... ..	.09
Free (actual or saline) Ammonia ...	.001
Albuminoid (organic) Ammonia ...	.001
Oxygen absorbed by Oxidisable Organic Matter, etc., from a solution of Per- manganate of Potash at a temperature of 80° Fahrenheit—	
In 15 minutes ... ..	.002
In 4 hours ... ..	.009
Phosphoric Acid ... ..	trace
Appearance in 2 ft. tube ... ..	clear

This water is of a high degree of purity, both from a chemical and bacteriological point of view.

BERNARD DYER.

## ANALYTICAL LABORATORY,

17, Great Tower Street,

London, E.C., 13th November, 1901.

Ref. No. 1788.

**Result of Analysis of a Sample of Water**, received from the Bexhill Urban District Council, on the 5th inst. Sealed plain wax, marked from Hydrant at corner of Hamilton Road and Beaconsfield Terrace.

			Grains per Gallon.
Total Dissolved Matter	...	...	17.08
Loss on Incineration of Residue	...	...	.84
Chlorine in Chlorides	...	...	4.00
(Equal to Chloride of Sodium)	...	...	6.59
Nitrogen in Nitrates	...	...	.02
(Equal to Nitric Acid)	...	..	.06
Free (actual or saline) Ammonia	...	...	traces
Albuminoid (organic) Ammonia	...	...	traces
Oxygen absorbed by Oxidisable Organic Matter, etc., from a solution of Pergan- manate of Potash at a temperature of 80° Fahrenheit—			
	In 15 minutes	...	.005
	In 4 hours	..	.008
Phosphoric Acid	...	...	traces
Appearance in 2 ft. tube...	...	...	clear

For some reason or other this water is not in by any means such good bacteriological condition as usual, but there are no indications of any sewage contamination.

BERNARD DYER.

## ANALYTICAL LABORATORY,

17, Great Tower Street,

London, 25th November, 1901.

Ref. No. 1896.

**Result of Analysis of a Sample of Water**, received from the Bexhill Urban District Council, on the 16th inst, Sealed plain wax, marked from Hydrant opposite the Wheat-sheaf Inn, Little Common.

	Grains per Gallon.		
Total Dissolved Matter .. ..	...	...	17.36
Loss on Incineration of Residue ..	...	...	1.40
Chlorine in Chlorides .. ..	...	...	4.00
(Equal to Chloride of Sodium) ..	...	...	6.59
Nitrogen in Nitrates ... ..	...	...	.02
(Equal to Nitric Acid) ... ..	...	...	.09
Free (actual or saline) Ammonia ..	...	...	.001
Albuminoid (organic) Ammonia ..	...	...	.001
Oxygen absorbed byOxidisable Organic Matter, etc., from a solution of Per- manganate of Potash at a tempera- ture of 80° Fahrenheit—			
In 15 minutes ..	...	...	.024
In 4 hours .. ..	...	...	.040
Phosphoric Acid .. ..	...	...	traces
Appearance in 2 feet tube .. ..	...	...	turbid

This water is bacteriologically in good condition, but it is not clear, and on standing it throws down a flocculent deposit mainly consisting of hydrated oxide of iron.

BERNARD DYER

## ANALYTICAL LABORATORY,

17, Great Tower Street,

London, E.C., 25th Jan, 1902.

Ref. No. 118.

**Result of Analysis of a sample of Water** received from the Bexhill Urban District Council on the 21st. inst. Sealed plain wax, marked, from Hydrant opposite No. 26 Western Road.

	Grains per Gallon.
Total Dissolved Matter ... ..	16.80
Loss on Incineration of Residue ...	1.68
Chlorine in Chlorides ... ..	4.20
(Equal to Chloride of Sodium) ...	6.92
Nitrogen in Nitrates ... ..	...inappreciable
(Equal to Nitric Acid ... ..)	—
Free (actual or saline) Ammonia ...	.003
Albuminoid (organic) Ammonia ...	.001
Oxygen absorbed by Oxidisable Organic Matter, etc., from a solution of Per- manganate of Potash 'at a tempera- ture of 80° Fahrenheit—	
In 15 minutes	.014
In 4 hours	.027
Phosphoric Acid ... ..	traces
Appearance in 2 feet tube ... ..	turbid

This water is satisfactorily pure, but it is slightly turbid owing to a little ferruginous matter.

BERNARD DYER.

During the latter half of the year numerous letters from the principal consumers at Little Common were received, complaining that they were sometimes without water for a day or two at a time, and that the supply was received at very irregular intervals.

As the Council have an agreement with the Water Company and contribute a certain sum for the supply to this part of the district, the Manager of Company was written to asking for an explanation, and correspondence on the subject is still going on.

The efficient working of part of the new drainage system of Little Common depending on a regular supply of water, it is desirable from a public health point of view, that a satisfactory arrangement be made with the Water Company before the dry weather sets in again.

The leaky state of the water mains supplying Little Common has also been brought to the notice of the Company. It is important that this matter should receive due attention, as when water mains are not in a sound condition there is always a great possibility of the water becoming dangerously contaminated.

The water from two wells in the district having been analysed and found polluted, they were closed and the town supply laid on to the houses.

Eight other wells were closed as the Company's supply was laid on to the premises.

The town water has been laid on in 25 cases for drinking and flushing purposes, and in 31 cases for flushing purposes only, where the supply from the wells has not been satisfactory.

Two new wells have been dug.

## SANITATION.

### DRAINAGE.

The report submitted by the late Mr. Santo Crimp on the drainage of the district and particularly on the question of a new sewer to prevent flooding of the lowest parts of the system was considered by the Council, but no action has been taken in the matter.

The new drainage system of Little Com-



mon has been completed and 16 houses in the Church Hill district have been disconnected from the old sewer and connected up to the new system, 15 houses and one cowshed have been properly drained and the old cesspits and privies done away with.

Notices are being served upon the owners of property to drain and connect up, the houses lying along the line of the new sewer and during the course of the ensuing year the whole of this work should be completed.

A sewer has been taken along Turkey Road from Sidley Green and I trust that the houses in that road will soon be connected to it so that the cesspools which have proved to be such a source of nuisance will be abolished.

Another sewer has been constructed to take the drainage of the houses along the top of the Down and the large cesspool that formerly received the drainage has been filled up.

The addition to the outfall at Galley Hill has been completed and it is to be hoped that it will go a long way towards remedying the nuisance that was apt to occur there.

## DRAINAGE DURING YEAR, 1902.

Premises redrained into the common sewer ... ..	46
Drain repaired and made watertight ...	5
Premises disconnected from cesspools and drained into common sewer ...	17
Premises redrained into watertight cesspools ... ..	2
Slaughter house drained into watertight cesspit ... ..	1
Cowshed drained ... ..	1
Four houses have been tested and have been found watertight. ...	4
	<hr/>
Total	76
	<hr/>

## HOUSE REFUSE.

The house refuse is removed by the Council once a week. In the case of the large hotels and boarding houses the removal is bi-weekly.

At present the refuse is deposited in Egerton Park for the purpose of raising the level of the lowest part. As it is covered completely over at the end of each day with 18 inches of earth, no nuisance is likely to be caused.

Trade refuse is also removed on the payment of a small fee.

The question of a provision of a Dust Destructor has been raised and has been referred to a sub-committee to report upon.

### CEMETERY.

The new Burial Ground at Clinch Green was consecrated in January, and interments now take place there instead of in the old Cemetery in Barrack Road.

### BAKEHOUSES.

There are 17 bakehouses in the district, one being underground. During the year 69 visits were made to them and they are all in a clean and satisfactory condition. On one of my visits I found a tub in one of the bakehouses containing eggs, on breaking some of which a large proportion was found to consist of bad ones. The owner had them sorted and several dozen were destroyed.

### SLAUGHTER HOUSE.

There are three registered and one licensed slaughter houses in the district.

One at Cobbs Hill which has been re-constructed and drained during the year and is more frequently used than formerly.

One in High Street, condition fairly satisfactory on inspection.

One in the Parish Meadow, which has changed occupiers during the year.

One at Little Common which has this year been kept in a little more satisfactory condition.

One application for sanction to erect a slaughter house at Little Common was refused as the site was not considered by the Committee to be a suitable one.

## COWSHEDS, DAIRIES, & MILKSHOPS

### ORDER, 1885.

During the year there were registered :—  
One cowkeeper, two cowkeepers and dairymen,  
two cowkeepers and purveyors, three purveyors,  
and one purveyor has ceased business.

At present there are in the district :—

Nine cowkeepers.

Seven cowkeepers and dairymen.

Eight cowkeepers and purveyors.

Four dairymen.

Eight purveyors.

The cowsheds and dairies had numerous visits paid to them during the year and were found to be kept in a satisfactory condition.

## VACCINATION.

The Vaccination Officer, Mr. Cane, has kindly furnished me with the following figures respecting Vaccination in the Bexhill District for the years 1900 and 1901.

	1900	1901
Births during the year	307	306
Vaccinated „	304	266
Removed unvaccinated	49	39
Obtained Certificates		
under Sec. ii. ...	47	42

The excess of vaccinated cases over the births is accounted for by the fact of children over one year of age having been done.

## SANITARY WORK OF THE YEAR.

In the following tables the work of the Sanitary Department, which has been ably carried out by Mr. Flint, the Sanitary Inspector, is stated so far as it can be given in tabular form.

In addition to the work shewn in these tables the inspection and testing of the drainage and sanitary fittings of new and old buildings is also carried out by the Sanitary Inspector.

No. of Complaints received	..	..	...	..	193
„ Drains choked or bad smells from same	...				44
„ Drains and closets in a defective condition	..				3
„ Foul state of closets, urinals or privies	...				3
„ Offensive smells from hog-wash	...	..			3
„ „ „ fish offal	...	...	...		1
„ „ „ slaughterhouse	...	..			2
„ „ „ sewer grids or street gullies	...	...	..		9
„ „ „ leakage from Gas Company's mains	...	...			2
„ „ „ sewer outfall at Galley Hill	...	...	...		1
„ „ „ sewer overflow which discharges into Egerton Park lake	...				2

	Brought forward	...	...	...	...	70
No. of Offensive Smells from filter beds		...	...			2
„ „ „ cesspools overflowing		...				6
„ House, or part overcrowded		...	...	...		2
„ „ „ in an insanitary condition		..				3
„ „ „ walls damp and leaky roofs...						3
„ Black smoke being emitted		.	...	...		1
„ Animals kept in such a state as to be a nuisance		...	...	...	...	2
„ Throwing slop water into roadway		...		...		1
„ Accumulation of garden refuse or manure		...				8
„ Houses or premises without a proper water supply		...	...	...	...	1
„ Closets without a proper water supply		...				2
„ State of well water		...	...	...	...	1
„ Premises without dust receptacles		...		...		4
„ House refuse not removed		...	..	...		57
„ Houses situate at Little Common without water supply from the Company's mains						6
„ Turbid state of the water supplied to Little Common, caused by the state of the mains						1
„ Stables, etc., in an insanitary condition		..				1
„ Yard, etc., in an insanitary condition		..				2
„ Nuisance arising from fish frying		..	..			2
„ „ arising from the depositing of Town refuse.		..	..	..	..	1
„ Complaints made and found not to be a nuisance or injurious to health		..	..			17

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Total 193

# COMPLAINTS ATTENDED TO, INSPECTIONS MADE, AND DRAINAGE TESTED, &c.

No. of Houses and other premises inspected	...	...	...	916
„ Complaints attended to	...	...	...	189
„ Drains opened for examination	...	...	...	37
„ Visits to test or examine old drains	...	...	...	219
„ Visits to test by water drains or portions of drains	...	...	...	922
„ Smoke test applied to drains or soil pipes	...	...	...	7
„ To look up work, re-notice served	...	...	...	342
„ Visits to Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	73
„ „ Cow Sheds	...	...	...	110
„ „ Dairies or Milkshops	...	...	...	73
„ „ Fish Shops	...	...	...	14
„ „ Bakehouses	...	...	...	69
„ „ Laundries	...	...	...	27
„ „ Workshops or Workrooms	...	...	...	38
„ „ Stables	...	...	...	43
„ „ Pigsties	...	...	...	9
„ „ In respect of sickness (private houses)	...	...	...	329
„ „ Schools	...	...	...	119
„ Fumigate rooms	...	...	...	77
„ Smoke observations	...	...	...	2
„ Visits for sundry purposes	...	...	...	373
„ Notices sent to private houses, re-sickness	...	...	...	155
„ Notices sent to schools, re-sickness	...	...	...	45
„ Samples of water taken for analysis	...	...	...	6
„ Visits house to house, re-water supply	...	...	...	23
„ Visits, re-state of back passages	...	...	...	33
„ Visits, re-state of Gipsy vans	...	...	...	7
„ Notices served on occupiers for the purpose of examining drains	...	...	...	17



## WORK EXECUTED BY OWNERS.

NATURE OF NOTICE.	Verbal or Written Notice.	Final n'tice	Total.
To Drain premises and connect same to common sewer ... ..	19	—	19
„ Drain taken up and re-laid into the common sewer and properly ventilated ...	45	6	51
„ Properly construct watertight drain. and connect same to watertight covered and ventilated cesspool ... ..	3	—	3
„ Repair drain and make same watertight	8	—	8
„ Remove the defective and leaky zinc soil pipe ventilator, and replace by 4in. iron pipe ... ..	19	6	25
„ Remove the soil pipe from inside and properly construct same outside and carry the ventilator full size for ventilation ... ..	5	—	5
„ Repair the joints of soil pipe or drain ventilator ... ..	41	—	41
„ Remove defective form of closet and replace by a more efficient form of closet	23	—	23
„ Properly ventilate drain or soil pipe so as to form a safe outlet for sewer air ...	3	—	3
„ Provide the premises with a proper covered dust bin ... ..	24	—	24
„ Provide the premises with a proper water supply ... ..	24	3	27
„ Lay on a proper and permanent water supply to closet or urinals .. ..	28	—	28
„ Provide and fix proper waste pipes ...	7	—	7
„ Provide and drain manure pit ..	1	—	1
„ Repair defective paving of yard, cellar, stable or cowshed ... ..	12	—	12
	262	15	277

## WORK EXECUTED BY OWNERS

(Continued.)

NATURE OF NOTICE.	Verbal or Written Notice.	Final Notice.	Total.
Brought forward ... ..	262	15	277
To Clear choked drains ... ..	5	—	5
„ Cleanse purify, strip, and whitewash rooms ... ..	30	—	30
„ Empty and cleanse cesspools ... ..	5	—	5
„ Empty and cleanse cesspools and fill up with solid material ... ..	16	—	16
„ Cleanse ditches or watercourses ... ..	2	—	2
„ Thoroughly cleanse and white-wash interior of house ... ..	4	—	4
„ Properly trapped drain ... ..	10	—	10
„ Disconnect waste pipe from drain ..	2	1	3
„ Disconnect surface water drain from well	1	—	1
„ Provide proper constructed water closet in lieu of privies ... ..	15	—	15
„ Properly cover inspection chamber	12	—	12
„ Discontinue discharging sewage into ditch ... ..	9	—	9
„ Provide proper pails to earth closets ...	1	—	1
„ Properly cleanse or cover drinking water cisterns ... ..	7	—	7
„ Provide properly constructed cowsheds in accordance with the bye-laws ...	1	—	1
„ Provide proper water supply to cowshed	1	—	1
„ Properly pave or drain cowsheds ...	1	—	1
„ Provide curb and cover to wells ...	1	—	1
„ Close well ... ..	8	—	8
„ Fix new pan to w.c. ... ..	2	—	2
„ Repair defective and leaky roofs ...	2	—	2
„ Provide ventilation under floors ...	3	—	3
„ Repair flushing cisterns ... ..	7	—	7
„ Pave yards... ..	21	—	21
	428	16	444

## WORK EXECUTED BY OWNERS

*(Continued.)*

NATURE OF NOTICE.					Verbal or Written Notice.	Final n'tice	Total.
Brought forward ... ..					428	16	444
To	Provide guttering and down pipes to dwelling houses	... ..	...	...	3	—	3
„	Remove S traps from under and refix the wash down closet	... ..	...	...	1	—	1
„	Discontinue allowing gipsies to use tents which are unfit for work places	...	...	...	1	—	1
„	Repair defective scullery sinks	...	...	...	3	—	3
„	Stop leakage of gas from street mains	...	...	...	1	—	1
„	Repair fresh air inlet ventilators	...	...	...	2	—	2
„	Remove disused privies	... ..	...	...	2	—	2
„	Remove refuse from vacant plots of ground and cleanse site	... ..	...	...	6	1	7
„	Fence in vacant plot of ground	...	...	...	2	1	3
„	Take up disused drain	... ..	...	...	1	—	1
„	Fix disc in syphon traps	... ..	...	...	11	—	11
„	Repair joints of fall pipe of flushing cisterns	... ..	...	...	9	—	9
Total ... ..					470	18	488

## WORK EXECUTED BY OCCUPIERS.

NATURE OF NOTICE.	Verbal or Written Notice.	Final Notice.	Total.
To Cleanse or whitewash premises after dis-			
„ infection ... ..	29	—	29
„ Cleanse and whitewash bakehouses and			
flour stores and clean paint work ...	7	—	7
„ Cleanse floor of bakehouse ...	5	—	5
„ Cleanse and lime-wash cowsheds ...	22	—	22
„ Repair paving of cowshed ...	5	—	5
„ Thoroughly cleanse floors and walls of			
cowshed or dairy ... ..	11	—	11
„ Provide sufficient light and ventilation to			
cowsheds ... ..	1	—	1
„ Cleanse and lime-wash dairies or milk			
stores ... ..	6	—	6
„ Cleanse milk vessels ...	3	—	3
„ Cleanse and whitewash workshops ...	6	—	6
„ Repair defective floor of laundry ...	1	—	1
„ Thoroughly cleanse interior of house ...	5	—	5
„ Cleanse premises and remove all foul ac-			
cumulations ... ..	7	1	8
„ Remove accumulations of manure ...	22	—	22
„ Remove rotten and decayed vegetable			
matter, fish offal, etc. ...	25	—	25
„ Empty and cleanse cesspools ...	4	—	4
„ Cleanse watercourse, or ditch ...	3	—	3
„ Cleanse earth closet ...	7	—	7
„ Cleanse water closets, urinals, or privies	24	—	24
„ Cleanse drinking water cistern ...	1	—	1
„ Thoroughly cleanse, lime-wash slaughter-			
house ... ..	4	—	4
„ Empty blood pit and remove offal from			
slaughter-house ... ..	5	—	5
	203	1	204

## WORK EXECUTED BY OCCUPIERS.

*(Continued.)*

NATURE OF NOTICE.				Verbal or Written Notice.	Final notice	Total.
	Brought forward	...	...	203	1	204
To	Cleanse yard, stable, etc.,	...	...	35	—	35
„	Clear drain	...	...	11	—	11
„	Abate overcrowding	...	...	3	—	3
„	Abate discharging black smoke	...	...	2	—	2
„	Discontinue keeping pigs within 60ft. of any dwelling house	...	...	1	—	1
„	Cleanse pigsties	...	...	9	—	9
„	Discontinue throwing slop water or rotten fruit into public thoroughfare	...	...	10	—	10
„	Discontinue keeping animals so as to be a nuisance...	...	...	11	—	11
„	Discontinue discharging sewage into ditch from surface water drain	...	...	7	—	7
„	Discontinue using tent as a workplace	...	...	1	—	1
„	Discontinue conveying offensive matter through public street during prohibited hours	...	...	4	—	4
„	Remove fat, bones, etc., from premises which are in such a foul state	...	...	2	—	2
„	Remove disused privies	...	...	3	—	3
„	Cleanse and sweep back passages	...	...	5	—	5
„	Remove foul fish boxes, baskets, etc.	...	...	3	—	3
Total				310	1	311

## DESTROYED DURING THE YEAR, 1901.

2 Cwt. Beef and Mutton.

20lbs. Beef.

4½lbs. „

1 Carcase (Pig)

2 Rabbits

63 Bloaters

2 Barrels Apples, quantity 4½ bushels.

5lbs. Tomatoes.

6 Dozen Eggs.

## GEOLOGY.

The highest points in the district are 157 feet above sea level. The church in the old village is situated on one, and the other is just outside Sidley, near Mayo's Farm. According to the geological survey there is a good deal of variety in the soil in different parts of the district. The sub-soil is of Wadhurst clay, with patches of Tunbridge Wells sand of various size and thickness, on one of which the old village stands. Underlying this there are beds of sandstone and Ashdown sand. There is a narrow strip of Ashdown sand along the shore extending from Bulverhythe on the East to near Kewhurst on the West. The widest part of this is near the west of the station, where it extends a little north of the railway line. It is interrupted at the eastern end by a small patch of Fairlight clay. On the north-east, at Buckholt, there is an outcrop of Ashdown sand at the head of a small valley of alluvium, through which the river Asten finds its way to the sea. West of Kewhurst there is marshy land, consisting of alluvium, with two or three patches of blown sand lying just north of Pevensey Sluice, where there is also a small patch of the Wadhurst clay. The shore is of sand and sandstone, with beds of lignite from two feet to six inches in thickness.





## METEOROLOGY.

*This department is in the able hands of Miss Ann Scrivens, F.R.M.S., who has kindly furnished me with the following notes*

MEANS, EXTREMES AND TOTALS FOR 1901 AT BEXHILL-ON-SEA.

THE METEOROLOGICAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1901.

## THE TWO COLDEST DAYS

	9 a.m.	Max.	Min.	Mean.	Sun.	Grass Min.
JANUARY 6th .....	26.0	29.0	24.0	26.5	57.0	23.0
FEBRUARY 14th .....	27.0	32.5	23.0	27.8	75.0	22.5

THE TWO HOTTEST DAYS.

JULY 18th.....	75.0	77.9	58.0	68.0	129.2	57.0
"  19th.....	72.0	81.0	58.0	70.8	131.3	47.0

Number of days with Sunshine, 88 per cent.      Rainfall, 5.16 inches below the average.

FIRST QUARTER.—JANUARY, rather cold, sunny, south-easterly winds, Rainfall *below* average by 1.50. FEBRUARY, cold, sunny, cold north winds. Rainfall *above* average by 0.91. MARCH, cold, deficient in sunshine, cold strong north-easterly winds, Rainfall *above* average by 0.151. This Quarter was dull with very cold winds. The Rainfall *below* average by 0.44.

SECOND QUARTER.—APRIL, cold until 20th, very sunny, south-westerly winds, Rainfall *above* average by 0.27. MAY, warm, very sunny, north-easterly winds, Rainfall *below* average by 0.58. JUNE, warm, very sunny, south-westerly winds, Rainfall *below* average by 0.43. The second Quarter was exceedingly sunny, an average of 9 hours a day of sunshine. The Rainfall was *below* the average for the Quarter 0.74, and for the *six months* 1.18.

THIRD QUARTER.—JULY, hot, very sunny, north-easterly winds, Rainfall *below* average by 0.52. AUGUST.—very warm, very sunny, westerly winds, Rainfall *below* average by 0.34. SEPTEMBER, warm, sunny, south-westerly winds, Rainfall *below* average by 1.59. This Quarter was very fine and sunny. The Rainfall for the three months *below* the average by 2.45. For the nine months *below* average by 3.63.

FOURTH QUARTER.—OCTOBER, warm, sunny, westerly winds, Rainfall *below* average by 0·91. NOVEMBER, the driest and sunniest recorded, winds north-westerly. Rainfall *below* average by 2·72. DECEMBER, cold, sunny, north-westerly winds. Rainfall *above* average by 1·80. The last Quarter is remarkable for the amount of sunshine and the deficient Rainfall. North-westerly winds prevailed. The Rainfall for the Quarter was 1·83 *below* average at the end November. For the eleven months 7·26 was needed to make up the average of that time. For the second six months the Rainfall is *below* average by 4·28.

The Dew has again this year been very deficient

(MISS) A. SURIVENS, P.R. Met. Soc.

Millfield, Bexhill, January 15th, 1902.

[illegible]

(MISS) ANN SCRIVENS, F.R. Met. Soc., Millfield, Bexhill.

January 15th, 1902

